The Canadian Nurse

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL FOR THE NURSING PROFESSION IN CANADA

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NOTES ON NURSING AS GIVEN TO MY CLASS.

Nothing in hospital life is as interesting as nursing, because nothing is so personal and nothing so difficult to "get good." Hospital supplies and furnishings, energy and money will put right, but no money can put nursing right if it is bad. Whether the nursing is good or bad in a hospital depends on the character of each nurse in it. This is why you should all keep the highest possible ideal before you. You should look on nursing, especially nursing the poor, as the most Christlike work a woman can undertake. A woman without a high ideal may make a fairly good machine, but not a nurse. Do not be machines only, that is, women trained in the technical part and nothing more. Training is not magic and cannot make a careless, hard woman into a nurse. No amount of training will make a nurse of a woman unless she has the true spirit of a nurse in her. All good must come from within, therefore, we must look to ourselves. Training is necessary to make a nurse, but it can do nothing without the foundation of a true womanly character, and after all we can do for you in training, it rests with each of you whether you will be a real nurse, a success in your profession, a credit to your school and, better still, a credit to your higher nature. It rests with you each individually whether you will keep up and help others to keep up the proper ideal of a nurse. We try to give you the best training and we expect in return the very best of nurses. Not eye-servers, but real nurses. You all enter the Training School for some personal reason, but add to whatever reason you had for taking up nursing the only motive power that will make a real nurse, that is, love for your fellowmen and forgetfulness of self in the earnest desire to help others. In other words, sympathy and unselfishness, these are the mainsprings of good nursing. You must remember sympathy does not always mean words, silence is often much kinder than words and true sympathy is shown in small everyday actions of life which lessen the misery of many of your fellow beings. It is the continuance of doing well after the work has grown wearisome and when patients are ungrateful and when nobody is looking on, which marks the real women from the shallow ones, the real workers who will do some good in the world and will be felt.

True sympathy is shown by having a genuine feeling for misery of mind as well as for pain of body, and nurses that get used to misery and suffering are no use whatever. You will come in contact with much of both, and of course it will "take it out of you," but that is what a nurse's life means. You have not taken up an easy life, sacrifice of self is required of every good nurse, and never stifle your better feelings, they make you a nobler woman, by that I do not mean to allow yourself to lose your self-control, want of self-control is weakness and a nurse must be strong. Sympathy in small things is what stamps a nurse, and always remember true sympathy is not what you say, but what you do.

The next mainspring of good nursing is unselfishness: Do not always be thinking and talking about your rights. When you take up nursing you must be not only prepared, but cheerfully willing to give up everything to your patients if it becomes necessary, and you are not to feel wronged if your days off or holidays are not arranged as you wish. Pay little unselfish attentions to your patients, pay attention to their little fads and always remember that illness is not the time for curing grown-up people or children of their faults.

Do not lean against beds. Get in the habit of never touching a bed when walking or standing about in the wards, and also form the habit of walking and talking quietly. Do not walk on your tiptoes, it is very distressing to listen to. Look cheerful and speak cheerfully and never talk about the condition of your patient before him, do not forget he is listening for your answer, answer cheerfully if asked about him. Be thoughtful to the patient's friends, do not think of the trouble they are to you, but of the trouble they are in and of the misery and heartaches they are enduring.

The nurse at night has such an opportunity of being a nurse. There are so many little attentions she can give sleepless patients if she looks for the opportunity. See that their feet are warm, perhaps give a hot sponge, or rub the weariness of lying out of the back, or put cold cloths on the head, or speak in a gentle soothing voice, all these little things mean so much to one who is ill.

Jewelry is entirely out of keeping with a nurse's work, and it looks vulgar to see a nurse on duty decked with jewelry.

Conversation with your patients is difficult, avoid personal conversation of any kind, by that I mean pertaining to your work and school and hospital, also the doctors and nurses. Always remember it is a breach of confidence to talk of your other patients. A patient's affairs are sacred as far as a nurse is concerned. Always speak well of your training school, for your training school is you.

In every large training school there are sure to be constitutional grumblers who make themselves and every one else unhappy. Inside the hospital they are a nuisance, outside they are disloyal. If things are not as they should be grumbling will never make them right. Make your complaints to the person who can remedy them. This habit of grumbling might properly come under the head of

selfishness, for it is nothing else. Grumbling generally comes from inexperience and ignorance, a narrow mindedness that cannot see beyond personal feeling.

Life in a hospital is one of necessary restraint and strict discipline, but every probationer entering a training school knows of the rules, and if she has any sense also knows every institution to be well managed must have strict rules, and that they must be enforced, and a nurse objecting to them or wilfully breaking them should not be in the school or try to be a nurse.

You may think it hard because a nurse is criticized more severely than people of an ordinary walk of life, but that is because when you become a nurse you are supposed to place yourself on a higher level, and the higher you are the more noticeable the fall. (When I say nurse I do not mean in name only, of course.) Therefore how careful a nurse should be to be always womanly and ladylike and especially careful when in uniform. A nurse's life is not an easy one and none of you took up nursing expecting to have an easy life of it, therefore you should not be disappointed to find you are facing stern realities daily and not filling in your time with a round of pleasures, and you must keep your brightness and cheerfulness to lighten the suffering of your poor patients instead of bestowing them on strangers only.

I would like also to say a few words to you on economy and care of hospital property. Hospital property means everything provided by the hospital authorities, whether for use in the wards or for your comfort in the Home, and everything, no matter how small it is, should be taken care of as a trust. The nurses must remember that even if each one only destroyed five cents' worth of something each day it would mean $4.50 in a school of ninety. There are so many ways of wasting in an institution, and when it is not brought home to the individual nurse she goes heedlessly on, never thinking and never realizing how much she is destroying of what does not belong to her, and careless waste, especially of what does not belong to you, is sinful and wicked. I want to point out to you a few of the many ways that you waste and destroy needlessly and to tell you it all arises from carelessness and want of intelligence and a lack of honor in small things. I will take some items of greatest waste and will begin with gauze, and will mention some of the things that have come under our special notice. One is using it for handkerchiefs, etc. I have not noticed in the rules of your school that we provide gauze or cheese cloth for the nurses' personal use, so I do not know where you got the idea, but one thing I do know there is a lack of intelligence in the adoption of such a habit, and not one of you would have done such a thing had you given any thought to it at all. Gauze is also wasted in dressings, two or three dressings will be taken to wash off a wound when all that is needed to do it just as thoroughly is one small piece or wipe. Gauze is also used for purposes it is not intended for, such as padding crutches, cleaning instruments, and I have even seen it used for washing

basins in the bathrooms and if you will notice as you go about your work you will see how often you will use gauze when it is not intended to be used.

FREDERICA WILSON.

Winnipeg General Hospital.

(To be continued.)

TORONTO CENTRAL REGISTRY, ANNUAL REPORT.

Madam Chairman, Members of the Central Registry, and our Guests.—

It is with feelings of deep thankfulness and of great pleasure that the Registry Committee welcomes you here to-day in order that you may know each other, and hear in detail the work that has been accomplished for the past year, and that you may assist us in the future with your advice, experience and kindly interest. Of one thing we are keenly desirous, and that is that each nurse should feel a personal pride and responsibility in the advancement of the work, and should voice her opinions when necessary whether she is a member of the Registry Committee or not.

One year ago to-day we opened the Registry, and Miss Land, a graduate of the oldest Training School in Canada, the Mack School in St. Catharines, was the first graduate to register.

The following is the list of calls, and number of nurses who joined for the various months:—

JUNE.—Personal calls, 3; Registry, 3; total calls, 6. Number of nurses joining, 27.

JULY.—Personal calls, 1; Registry, 9; total, 10. Visiting nurse, 5. Number of nurses joining, 9.

AUGUST.—Personal calls, 3; Registry, 36; total, 39. Unanswered, 4. Visiting nurse, 6. Number of nurses joining, 23.

SEPTEMBER.—Personal calls, 6; Registry, 46; total, 52. Unanswered, 3. Visiting nurse, 2. Number of nurses joining, 30.

OCTOBER.—Personal calls, 7; Registry calls, 26; total, 33. Unanswered, 2. Visiting nurse, 4. Number of nurses joining, 29.

NOVEMBER.—Personal calls, 11; Registry calls, 19; total, 30. Unanswered, 1. Visiting nurse, 5. Number of nurses joining, 22.

DECEMBER.—Personal calls, 20; Registry calls, 53; total, 73. Unanswered, 7. Visiting nurse calls, 4. Number of nurses joining, 11.

JANUARY, 1906.—Personal calls, 12; Registry calls, 32; total, 44. Unanswered, 7. Visiting nurse calls, 3. Number of nurses joining, 22.

FEBRUARY.—Personal calls, 14; Registry, 39; total, 53. Unanswered, 1. Visiting nurse calls, 5. Number of nurses joining, 13.

MARCH.—Personal calls, 12; Registry calls, 54; total, 66. Unanswered, 1. Visiting nurse calls, 4. Nurses joining, 13.

APRIL.—Personal calls, 12; Registry, 81; total, 93. Unanswered, 5. Visiting nurse calls, 6. Number of Nurses joining, 9.

MAY.—Personal calls, 00; Registry calls, 00; total, 00. Unanswered, 00. Visiting nurse, 00. Number of nurses joining, 6.

Making a total of 214. Of these 14 have resigned, leaving 201 on our Registry list.

The Toronto Hospitals are as follows:—

Toronto General Hospital, 7; Sick Children's Hospital, 21; Western Hospital, 13; Grace Hospital, 28; Riverdale Hospital, 5; St. Michael's Hospital, 20; Orthopœdic Hospital, 1; Dr. Myers' Private Hospital, 1; English and Canadian Hospitals, 18; American Hospitals, 24.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 31ST, 1906.

RECEIPTS.

Registry fees	$802 00	
Advances by Hospitals	38 00	
Deposited in Error	5 00	
		$845 00

EXPENSES.

Printing, Stationery, etc.	$113 32	
Rent of Telephone	55 33	
Registrar's Salary	420 00	
Advertising in Medical Journal	84 55	
Returned to Hospital	38 00	
Amount withdrawn from the Bank, it having been deposited in error	5 00	
Charitable work	3 00	
Cheque returned to Nurse, who had not had a case, and had resigned to take up Institutional work	5 00	
		724 20
Balance in Bank		$120.80

Cash in hand since books were closed..$ 5 00

When the Registry was first started one of the rules was, that the Registry fee need not be collected until the termination of the first case. This proved to be a fatal mistake, for in many instances when we could have given the nurses cases, they were on duty, and when on the list then, unfortunately, we had not the work, consequently the Registry was minus the fees, and financially we could not have gone on had we not made a change.

At a special meeting called for this purpose we drafted a con-

stitution, and it requires that the members pay their fee on joining. This fee is a very small one, being only $5 a year, and if each nurse would consider it one of her sacred obligations to pay it, and not just look upon the matter as getting so much for a definite sum, then it would go a long way towards assisting the work of the Registry, and make the mind of those in charge much easier and enable them to undertake the necessary improvements. The amount still owing is $215.

Early in January we sent two nurses to Fort William; later four were called for; then came a telegram for six in two weeks' time. These remained all through the epidemic, and two of them are still there as assistants in the Hospital.

I am glad to be able to express my appreciation in public of the willing and kindly manner in which the nurses have helped me in many different cases throughout the winter, several times giving their services not only for the confinement, but paying voluntary visits afterwards as long as they were needed. The middle class, or cheaper nursing, where a nurse low down on the list goes and is moved up on the list during her absence, has proved a very definite boon to the patient who needed skilled nurses, and yet could not afford to pay the full rates, and in several instances the nurses were more than rewarded by seeing their patients brought back to health from what seemed practically their last illness.

On behalf of the Registry Committee, I would like to thank those ladies in charge of the various Nurses' Homes for their kindly interest and many acts of thoughtful assistance that they have given me repeatedly this last year, but for their valued help I would have often been in a quandary, and I cannot express too strongly my appreciation of their goodness to me personally, and also towards the Registry.

Two interesting episodes have occurred this year, firstly, the birth of a beautiful girl to one of our married graduates; and, secondly, the loss by matrimony of one of our best nurses, Miss Sanford, a graduate of Riverdale Hospital.

Knowing how interested our nurses are, I rang up several of the doctors, and asked them their opinion on the Registry. All of the six expressed their entire satisfaction with the work of the past year, and had no suggestions to offer concerning our future, with the exception of one who urged us to continue to advertise.

We feel sure that the nurses will be glad to hear that our Central Registry is getting quite a reputation abroad, for being an established success. Already we have had letters on the subject from New York, Syracuse and Washington, and the Registrar had the privilege of giving a paper on the subject before her own Alumnæ Association—that of the Johns Hopkins of Baltimore—and this has been accomplished in one short year, and what possibilities are open before us if we stand shoulder to shoulder and believe that in unity there is strength—forgetting our school pre-

judices, and only remembering we are graduate nurses, aiming for the same standard, what may we not accomplish in this our second year. Firstly, the club house looms in our vision, where all those who wish may have single rooms at a nominal rent, and unlimited hot water in respectable porcelain tubs, and attractive, reasonable meals furnished by a nurse housekeeper. Then the library where all up-to-date literature regarding our work may be found, and where one may study in peace and quietness, and, thirdly, and chiefly, that a room may be laid aside for the express purpose of putting in it only sick nurses, who are not sufficiently ill to be sent to the Hospital; that they may be brought from boarding houses elsewhere and feel that they are at home. This is but an outline of the task that lies before us, but if we look upon it as a personal duty, seizing every opportunity that lies before us, then may we feel certain that this time next year our 200 members will be at home in their own club house.

In conclusion, I would like to offer my warmest thanks to the Registry Committee for their untiring attention and ready sympathy on all occasions. In every way have they tried—and most successfully, too—to make the small burdens of the Registrar lighter, and I think that we are to be congratulated as a Registry in having had such level, well-balanced minds to steer us through the many currents of a pioneer undertaking, and to have launched on such a successful second year.

E. B. Barwick.

THE EMPLOYING OF GRADUATE NURSES IN HOSPITALS.

A great deal is heard nowadays about the improved system of training for nurses in our hospitals, but one point has, I believe, been overlooked. The training given nurses now is much better than it was some five years ago, but still the average nurse of to-day is not so good as the average nurse of five years ago. Why? Too many nurses are being turned out. More nurses are needed every year to fill the increasing demands of hospitals, small and large, and these hospitals are endeavoring to have their nursing done as cheaply as possible, hence the increase in the number of nurses-in-training.

The probationers for these institutions are being chosen from waiting-lists—woefully small, compared with what they were some years before—and the results are what they must needs be: Superintendents of training schools are confronted with the problem of filling, say, ten vacancies from a list of, we'll say, ten candidates, more than half of whom are either under age, under size, delicate, illiterate or otherwise incompetent. What is usually done? The vacancies are filled with the incompetents, because the hospital management will not face the situation when it means an increased expenditure, and those incompetents go on, and, finally, graduate—

unless they kill some patient or die themselves, before the day of graduation arrives.

They are thus launched on the sea of professional life, to lower the standards of nursing, and to be a burden to doctors, to patients and to themselves. For, mark you, be the training ever so perfect the impossibility of making a silk purse out of a sow's ear is every whit as impossible to-day as it was a hundred years ago.

The time has come in the history of hospitals, when the greater part of the nursing should be done by experienced, responsible graduates, and the smaller part, only, by nurses-in-training. The results would be wholly satisfactory. Patients would, with reason, have more confidence in the hospital treatment, both from the fact that there would be more experienced women nursing them, and, also, from the fact that the nurses-in-training being picked women would inspire, naturally, more confidence than a number of incompetent women. Better care would be taken of the sick, fewer mistakes would be made and more intelligent economy would be practised in all departments.

The nurses-in-training, too, would learn, unconsciously, from the graduates, all those thoughtful little attentions and niceties of treatment that mean so much to the sick and dying, and in which our hospital nursing is usually so sadly lacking.

Not so many nurses would be graduated annually, but the supply would meet the demand, the quality would be much better than it is at present. The nursing profession would draw nearer the goal of perfection, toward which it has been struggling so bravely for so many years of its life.

Let the hospital training schools look to their probationers and all will be well: "Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute!"

Mary Ard. Mackenzie, B.A., (Toronto).
(R.N., Mass.).

Washington, D.C.

NURSES' ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATIONS, TORONTO.

At the lecture given by Dr. Clarke, under the auspices of the Associated Alumnæ of Toronto Hospitals, the opinion seemed to be general that the course of lectures given during the past winter had been very beneficial, especially in the development of a friendly relationship among the nurses of the different schools, and a committee of three was appointed to arrange a plan of work for next winter.

The committee, together with representatives from each of the Hospital Alumnæ Associations, has had two meetings and has drawn up what it is hoped will prove to be a profitable as well as an interesting programme. The main points are as follows:—

1. That the Toronto nurses, including those nurses who, having

graduated elsewhere, have no interest in the work of the Alumnæ Associations, form an organization. If this can be done as a branch or chapter of the Ontario Association the committee feels that it may be of great benefit to that Association, which has but one day's session each year, and especially if similar organizations be formed in the other nursing centres of the province. This might form the basis of a registration propaganda throughout the province. Another result would be to give opportunity for representation of *outside* nurses upon the Central Registry Committee.

2. That a programme be presented each month, giving not only different phases of nursing work such as demonstrations in duties and new methods and the work of the school nurse, but evenings of travel and accounts of settlement and mission work at home and in the Far East. The committee thinks that an interesting course may be arranged at very little expense and in order to provide the funds it has been decided to charge a small sum for the tickets for the course. Any one who wishes may take the course, as it will prove interesting to many beside nurses. It is especially hoped that the hospitals will give facilities for the nurses-in-training to attend in order that they may feel that they belong to the nursing world as well as the graduates.

3. That a nurses' club be formed in the city which shall be a nursing centre and headquarters for all nursing associations who desire it. A reading room, nurses' club house and accommodation for nurses visiting in the city as well as a meeting place for the Ontario Association are among the benefits which might be expected from this scheme. Last, but not least, among the benefits would be the providing of a place where nurses could meet one another and become acquainted. A cup of tea makes a good introduction and anything that will tend to develop a friendly feeling among the nurses and break down that high wall which has tended in the past to separate the nurses from different schools cannot fail to be a benefit and will help to make the nurses realize that nursing is a profession and not merely a means for making money.

The committee in putting these plans before the nurses in THE CANADIAN NURSE do so with the hope that when the first meeting is called in the fall the nurses will be prepared to discuss the different points and possibly to improve upon the plans of the committee.

LUCY BOWERMAN,
Convener.

FROM a Canadian Nurse in the United States: "I met a graduate to-day, whose home is in Fergus, Ontario, who had neither seen nor heard of OUR JOURNAL. Send her a copy of our good CANADIAN NURSE, please."

THE DETROIT MEETING.

The Ninth Annual Convention of the Nurses' Associated Alumnæ of the United States was held in Detroit on June 5, 6, 7.

The convention was large and representative, delegates numbering over four hundred being gathered from all parts of the United States and some from Canada. Marked success crowned the efforts of the nurses of Detroit, who had left nothing undone for the success of the Convention or the comfort of their visitors.

After the invocation by the Rt. Rev. C. D. Wilson, the delegates and visiting nurses were cordially welcomed to the city by Alderman Heineman and by Mrs. R. J. Service. The address of the President, Miss Damer, gave a comprehensive outline of the work and ideals of the Association. At the close of the session the delegates enjoyed an automobile drive.

On Wednesday morning the papers were (1) "How can skilled nursing service be procured by the family of moderate means?" (2) "How may a nurse charge below her price without lowering her standard?" Nurses might donate a part of the time. Again, a society might be formed, into which each member pays regular dues. Any member may apply to the society and a nurse is sent and paid by the society. Some means should be devised by which a nurse should be paid her full rates. Wednesday afternoon was spent on a most delightful boat trip to the St. Clair Flats, the Venice of America.

Evening session: (1) "Are nurses refusing to care for tuberculosis?" Nurses are doing their profession an injustice by refusing these cases, but their action is largely the result of the attitude of the hospitals. No special provision is made for these patients. Tuberculosis would not be shunned any more than other contagious diseases, if nurses were given a special training in it as in the others. (2) "Do our Alumnæ Associations broaden professional lines?" It depends upon the work taken up by the Alumnæ Association, medical science and nursing in all its branches and in relation to church work should be studied.

(3) "Should a nurse take a case from which another nurse has been dismissed without cause?" How may a nurse judge as to cause of first nurse's dismissal? She is asked to take charge of the case without being given any opportunity of ascertaining cause of first nurse's dismissal. Nurses have high ideals of professional etiquette, but those ideals must be guided by common sense.

(4) "The influence and value of Alumnæ journals." Nurses, after graduation, are kept in touch with the superintendent, the doings of the hospital and the work of graduates. Journal is much appreciated by nurses living abroad. It forms a bond of union, promotes and fosters feeling of good fellowship and keeps us in touch with our Alma Mater.

(5) "What are the occupations of nurses who have dropped

out of the work?" One has a summer resort accommodating fifty guests. Some are doctors, others sanitary inspectors, one owns and conducts a drug store, one is matron of an Orphan Asylum, another is engaged in manufacture of sterile dressings, one is a dentist who stil retains her interest in her Alumnæ Association.

(6) "What can a nurse do with her margin of time or money?" A nurse should have a hobby, some occupation to fill up her spare time. One nurse said: "Do something for your own Alumnæ Association in your spare time." Another said: "Be glad you have spare time to develop yourself and be yourself."

At the close of this lengthy interesting session ice cream was served in the spacious parlors of the Y.W.C.A. The buzz of conversation showed that the enthusiasm of the nurses had been aroused by the discussions.

Thursday, 9.30 a.m. (1) "Are nurses being over-trained?" The woman who desires to care for the sick must have a broad, thorough and practical training to fit her for her work. Some things she brings with her, other she acquires in the course of her training. Time must be given for assimilation and development.

"The work of the Red Cross" was outlined by Miss M. T. Boardman, who gave some interesting facts in connection with that work.

This was followed by a most interesting and forcible address by Mrs. Coleman, of Ann Arbor, on "The relation of nurses' training schools to Y.W.C. Associations." Mrs. Coleman made an earnest plea for the introduction of Y.W.C.A. work into the training school, and this was further emphasized by the report from one training school in which a Y.W.C.A. held weekly meetings and did much good and helpful work.

The afternoon session was devoted to the consideration of the work of visiting nurse and district nursing, and whether the latter should form part of training school curriculum.

In some training schools, third year pupil nurses were sent out with district nurse, but this was not considered satisfactory. A successful district nurse must have a broad experience to enable her to readily adapt herself to all kinds of conditions and places. Then patients do not like constant change and their comfort is of the first importance. Some post-graduate work could be done in this line.

At the close of this, the last session of the Convention, the delegates were taken to see the Laboratories of Parke, Davis & Co., and a pleasant and interesting hour was spent viewing the manufacture of so many of the drugs in constant use by the nurse. Then all were entertained in the large refreshment tent of the company, and thus was brought to a close one of the most successful conventions of nurses. Detroit, 1906, will not soon be forgotten by the visitors.

Reports of Nursing in Hospitals.

A CASE OF PSORIASIS COMPLICATED BY CHICKEN POX.

Upon April 12th, 1906, L—— J—— (aged 13), was admitted to the Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto, for "Eczema of the Scalp." It was found that a less common and more interesting condition was present.

Over the extensor surfaces of the body where the skin is thickest and subject to friction (the knees and elbows) were scattered large, well-defined patches of brownish colored material, which, when lightly scraped, revealed numerous silvery scales and when completely removed, a reddened, granular, denuded surface.

The appearance was typical of Psoriasis.

The spots varied in size from a farthing to a silver dollar. The collections of thick, soft, yellowish material scattered in patches over the scalp were probably due to the unknown cause of Psoriasis.

The patient demonstrated the fact that this disease occurs in strong, healthy-looking individuals. It is almost a certificate of good health.

Treatment: Epithelial scales were scraped off and Ung. Hydrargyri Ammoniatum applied to bases of lesions on left side of body; chrysarobin, grs. v., acid salicylic, grs. viii., to vaseline, i oz. on right half of body; a head shampoo, and liquor arsenicalis with iron internally.

May 10th.—Spots are clearing up quicker on right half of body under chrysarobin treatment. Throat felt sore. Pharynx congested. Calomel, saline and spray ordered.

May 13th.—Temperature 103°. Scattered over the abdomen, chest and back are numerous vesicles, varying in size from a pin head to a split pea. Some were slightly umbilicated. Moved to chicken pox ward.

May 14th.—Chrysarobin ointment is to be applied to all the body lesions.

May 16th.—Psoriasis spots clearing nicely, leaving brownish patches with a few thin scales. Chicken pox vesicles are everywhere.

May 31st.—Vesicles have been punctured and scales washed with bichloride 1-5000, but both persist. Olive oil is improving the scalp.

June 17th.—A few vesicles still found.

June 27th.—Arrived at Lakeside Home. No vesicles visible. Psoriasis practically cured. Chrysarobin proved more effectual than ammoniated mercury ointment.

FLORENCE POTTS.

My Scallop-Shell of Quiet

A PRAYER FOR NURSES.

O God, our Heavenly Father, we come to Thee with grateful hearts when we think of all Thou hast done for us. Thou hast given us health and strength of body and mind, and above all, Thou hast given us eternal life through Thy Son, Jesus Christ. Enable us to show our gratitude by lives devoted to Thy service.

We thank Thee that Thou hast led us to devote our lives to the blessed work of ministering to the sick and suffering ones, and that Thou hast opened up the way by which we have been trained for that service. Do Thou continue to bless us. Give us strength of body and mind. Impart to us skill and tenderness. Give us the spirit which will enable us to deny ourselves for the good of others. Take away from us all selfishness and pride. May our hearts be filled with love and sympathy, then will we be ministers of mercy to the suffering ones. We pray Thee be with us in all that we plan for the good of others. Give us Thy wisdom and may all that we do be begun, continued and ended in Thee. Take from us all self-will, and may we work together in unity and love, looking not on our own things, but each on the things of others.

O God, the source of all comfort, be near to all the sick and suffering ones. Give peace to those to whom the day brings no light, and the night no rest. Make them ever conscious of the presence of Him who is the Great Physician. May they know that nothing is too hard for Him, that He can heal all diseases, and that He will make all things work together for their everlasting good. All this we ask, with the forgiveness of sins, in the name of Jesus Christ our Lord. AMEN.

The Canadian Nurse

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The Editors will always be glad to receive MSS. These should be written on one side of the paper only. A margin should be left, and the number of words indicated on each page. Articles accepted will be paid for on publication.

Vol. II. TORONTO, JUNE, 1906. No. 2

Editorial.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL NURSING SERVICE.

The Canadian Nurse has been placed upon the list of nursing journals to publish official information from the service, an honor not enjoyed by any other nursing journal outside of the British Isles.

THE GUILD OF ST. BARNABAS.

On St. Barnabas Day, Monday, June 11th, 1906, St. Barnabas Guild celebrated its 30th birthday. The Guild has now 2,503 members, 326 Associates, 47 chaplains, 54 priests-associate, 31 medical

associates and 258 honorary members. On June 19th the anniversary service was held at St. Alban's, Holborn, when Canon Newbolt preached a sermon full of encouragement..

The secretary-general, Miss C. J. Wood, sails (at her own expense) from England on the "Carisbrooke Castle" for Cape Town on October 20th. She goes round the world to visit members of the guild in India, Africa, Australia and Canada. She will be welcome indeed to Canada, where she hopes to arrive (D.V.) in May, 1907.

A CHEERFUL COUNTENANCE.

In St. Paul's Cathedral on May 29th, Canon Scott-Holland, to a large congregation of nurses, including many connected with district nursing societies, preached a sermon from Psalm civ: 15. The preacher spoke of the cheerfulness of nurses.

Now, where did they get this cheerfulness from? First there was the oil of activity; the need to be active in face of facts. It was a splendid thing always to know what to do; nothing mattered as long as they could do something. Next there was the oil of efficiency: doing something well; the joy of an artist and craftsman. Then there was the oil of tenderness and sympathy: always moving about bringing something of relief, some ease to each poor sufferer; teaching them there was still somewhere in the world some love and some care for them. There was the oil of vocation: "Here am I; send me." And then there was the oil of healing. Christianity found a great parallel in the art of healing. Christ when on earth spent His time in healing those terrible diseases of olden times. Lastly, there was the oil of hope: they asked nothing as to the past, but lived for the future. If they would keep themselves in a cheerful countenance they must gain power to do so from the Eucharist, the great thanksgiving. They had lately lost one who had done so much for them, and when they thought of her they thought also of all those who had served and helped in their day.

This reference was to the late Miss Alice Grenville Phillimore, who had been the means of making this annual gathering in St. Paul's a possibility and a success. In seven different organizations she was either founder or leader, her activities were boundless, and her large-heartedness no less than her generosity and common sense, endeared her to all.

POST-GRADUATE WORK.

It will be generally conceded by nurses who are familiar with facts, that one of the most important problems at the present time in the Hospital Training Schools is that of the possibility and

advisability of establishing post-graduate courses, inferior to none as regards equipment, attractiveness and efficiency.

In the Toronto General Hospital within the past few months a new course in nervous diseases has been added, and also special training in the nursing of children, an exchange of nurses having been effected between the Toronto General Hospital and the Sick Children's Hospital, and if to this could be added a further interchange with the nurses of the Isolation Hospital the training would be still more complete.

The introduction of post-graduate courses in our hospitals would be of inestimable value to the nursing profession in Canada.

Many of our brightest graduates have gone to the United States to take such courses, have given an excellent account of themselves, and with few exceptions never returned to Canada.

The most important point to be kept in mind is, that whatever is attempted should be of a character to attract the highest type of nurse, and if our Provincial University would co-operate with the new Hospital Board and provide a special course in hospital economics it would prove of great value to Canadian nurses, and would enable them to take and sustain a position in any hospital in the world.

ORGANIZATION.

Nursing has had its stages of evolution just as well as all other professions, the only difference being in the rate of progress. A history of nursing for the past twenty-five years would show this, and in fact those of us who have been in the work for only ten years can see many changes. There was a time, and in very recent years, when the authorities of the training schools considered that they had done their duty by the nurse-in-training when they gave her a diploma in return for her work. But the nurses from special hospitals found themselves hampered when brought into competition with graduates from General Hospitals. Nurses' organizations were formed among the alumnæ of the different schools and later Provincial associations were formed, and through these means the standard was raised. The remuneration given to nurses-in-training was lowered and in many cases abolished, but in return the authorities were impelled to make such provision for their nurses that they might, when graduated, stand on an equal footing with other graduates. The result was affiliation between the schools in order to complete the training. The Toronto General Hospital is affiliated with the Sick Children's Hospital. The latter hospital in order to obtain obstetrical and gynecological training sends its nurses to the General Hospital and the Victorian Order. The Isolation Hospital sends its nurses to the Woman's Hospital in Detroit and other hospitals for a general training. It may be only a dream, but may we not hope that ere long all the hospitals in

Toronto will became affiliated in such a manner that every nurse graduating may have a good general practical training. With registration an accomplished fact and a central nursing council for Ontario, all the Ontario hospitals might be similarly benefited, and Provincial Nurses' Associations, already formed in Manitoba, and probably soon to be formed in the other provinces will, it may be hoped, accomplish as much or perhaps more for nurses in every province of Canada.

NURSING AFFAIRS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Two important events have recently occurred, one was the reception of a deputation against the Bill for the State Registration of Nurses by the Earl of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, on June 21st. This deputation was organized by the Central Hospital Council for London, which represents all the London Hospitals recognized as training schools with over 100 beds. The representatives of the Council were Mr. Harben (chairman), the Hon. Sydney Holland, Dr. Allchin and Dr. Kingston Fowler. Sir Thomas Barlow and Sir Frederick Treves were also present, and a Duchess, a Marchioness, a Countess, and a Viscountess and several matrons of the London and Provincial Hospitals.

It was a remarkable deputation and presented a remarkable proposal, namely, that an official directory of nurses should be instituted, and that "every nurse who has been trained at a training school for nurses not carried on for private gain should be entitled to have the following particulars entered in the directory: Name, place, dates and periods of training; subsequent hospital and other appointments held." This would not do much good. But the proposal shows that the opponents of State Registration see that something must be done. Three gentlemen addressed the Earl of Crewe, but do not appear to have made much impression on him, judging from his acute and statesmanlike reply. We wonder if any nurses were present!

The other event was the Annual Meeting of the Royal British Nurses' Association, held at the Imperial Institute on June 7th, This Association appears to have fallen upon evil days. It is impossible to tell that it is a Nurses' Association from reading the list of officers as follows: "Sir James Crichton-Browne (presiding), Dr. Comyns Berkeley (Medical Hon. Secretary), Dr. Clement Godson (Hon. Treasurer of the General Funds), and Mr. John Langton (Treasurer of the Settlement Fund)." A woeful tale then was told of unpaid subscriptions, unexpected expenses and resignation of members. *The Nurses' Journal* is a hundred dollars in debt. The Settlement Home is not flourishing and only the Benevolent Fund is able to make a satisfactory report.

This is all wrong, and everyone knows the reason why. This Association was originally formed by nurses in 1887 to secure

State Registration for nurses. It departed from this policy. In 1904 it returned to it again. In 1906 the Executive Committee of the R.B.N.A. re-drafted their Registration Bill and provided for a council of sixteen, consisting of representatives of the Government, six or eight medical men, five matrons elected by themselves, and *one directly elected representative of the British nurses!*

But to return to the Annual meeting. Miss Forrest brought forward the following resolution:—

"That the Bill for State Registration of Nurses as drafted and presented by the Executive Committee of the Royal British Nurses' Association does not express the feeling of the majority of the members of the Association, as, in their opinion, it does not provide for adequate representation of the nursing profession in the constitution of the Central Board. That in the interests of the nursing profession there should be a fixed majority of nurses on the Central Board elected from amongst the nurses to be placed on the State Registry. That the members of the Association assembled in general meeting hereby protest against the unbusinesslike and unjust conduct of the honorary officers of the R.B.N.A. at the meeting of the General Council held on February 7, 1906, and now place on record their disapproval of the procedure adopted at such meeting."

Each of these resolutions, though just and moderate, and supported with courage by the mover and others, was lost by a large majority. The meeting was a great failure, and deservedly so. It is a deplorable spectacle this. One can only hope more and more members will resign till the medical officers are left alone to form a Medical Association, not a Nurses' Association.

YOUR OWN MAGAZINE.

The Publication Committee desires to state that THE CANADIAN NURSE is and always was intended to be, as our "Foreword" stated "devoted to the interests of the nursing profession in Canada." It is not the journal of any one alumnæ association. The Publication Committee now includes representatives from six alumnæ associations, and all other nurses and alumnæ associations in Canada are invited to subscribe, to contribute and in every way to control and support their own nursing journal. They own it—all Canadian nurses at home or abroad own it. It is not the property of any hospital or training school, or any one alumnæ association.

As to the need for a journal, that has been evident for no short time! Canada is a great country—its nurses many—and the journal bridges distance, keeping the intelligent nurse in touch with new methods and discoveries, as well as giving a general outlook on work which the busy individual has not time to study in detail. Numerous letters have been received thanking us for doing these things.

As to the third and important point: We have been requested by our subscribers to publish the journal monthly in 1907. Besides, business firms will more readily give advertisements to monthlies, and the journal must have advertisements to be self-supporting. Even at present many firms will not advertise with us because our *bonâ fide* subscribers are only eight hundred. If it is to be a monthly, THE CANADIAN NURSE *must have* a thousand subscribers to support it. That means two hundred more to be found.

Will every one of our subscribers tell nurses or ex-nurses and doctors, or personal friends who have an interest in their work, about THE CANADIAN NURSE, and secure new subscribers at once?

The Publication Committee would cordially thank the profession for its support. Every one of the eight hundred has been enlightened and public-spirited and generous enough to subscribe to and support her own journal. It is to them that we look to increase our subscription list so that we may place the journal on a proper basis. We had upwards of fifty dollars credit balance last year. But both in the Business Department and the Editorial Department most of the work was not paid for, and the money, time and work needed for a monthly journal is at least three times that needed for a quarterly journal.

It rests with our subscribers as individuals to make THE CANADIAN NURSE a monthly. If they leave it to others to do, they will find they are not alone in their indifference, and the work will not be done and we will not have a monthly magazine. There is always a large percentage of people in any body who are passive, or indifferent or obstinate. But not so you, dear reader. Then please send us *now* all the new subscriptions you can get at one dollar each, and these new subscribers will get THE CANADIAN NURSE from September, 1906, to December, 1907, fourteen numbers, for the sum of one dollar.

[*Official.*]

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

THE WAR OFFICE,
LONDON, 26th June, 1906.

The following ladies have received appointments as Staff Nurse: Miss H. C. Winzer, Miss M. A. Cachemaille, Miss F. J. Mitchell.

POSTINGS AND TRANSFERS.

Sisters: Miss M. E. Richardson, to Military HP., Hounslow, from Cambridge HP., Aldershot.

Miss E. L. McAllister, to the Queen Alexandra Military HP., Millbank, from Royal Victoria HP., Netley.

Miss M. Steenson, to Military HP., Portsmouth, on return from South Africa.

Miss A. S. Bond, R.R.C., to Military HP., Devonport, from Military HP., Canterbury.

Miss J. Hoadley, R.R.C., to Military HP., Canterbury, from Cambridge HP., Aldershot.

Miss E. M. Fairchild, to Cambridge HP., Aldershot, from Royal Victoria HP., Netley.

Staff Nurses: Miss C. T. Bilton, to Royal Victoria HP., Netley, from Military HP., Hounslow.

Miss G. M. Allen, to Military HP., Colchester, from Military HP., Portsmouth.

Miss D. J. Saunder, to Royal Victoria HP., Netley, from Royal Arsenal HP., Woolwich.

Miss A. M. S. Clapp, to Royal Victoria HP., Netley, on appointment.

Miss M. H. Congleton and Miss C. H. E. Gerahty, to Military HP., Portsmouth, on appointment.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

Staff Nurse: Miss C. W. Jones, Miss M. Plaskitt.

PROMOTIONS.

The undermentioned Staff Nurses to be Sisters: Miss F. A. Dawson, Miss E. M. Lyde, Miss E. L. McAllister, Miss B. F. Perkins, Miss E. M. Perkins, Miss G. M. Smith.

The Editor,
THE CANADIAN NURSE,
133 East Bloor Street,
Toronto, Canada.

C. H. KEER,
Matron-in-Chief,
Q.A.I.M.N.S.

THE SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY NURSES' ASSOCIATION.

Our sisters in San Francisco have formed a Relief Committee for Nurses and have a central directory and club house at 4 Steiner St. To this address all contributions for the nurses, many of whom have lost all, should be sent, and we do hope some will go from Canada. It is another reason for THE CANADIAN NURSE being made a monthly that this news is already three months old. In a letter dated June 1st Miss Jones, of the *Nurses' Journal of the Pacific Coast*, says, in answer to our letter of sympathy: "We hope that should any Toronto nurses be among the sufferers we may learn of it in time to render them some assistance. It may interest you to know that two Toronto nurses (pupils of the California Woman's Hospital here) are going to complete their training in a New York Hospital. Arrangements have been made through military quarters to secure them transportation, and the head nurse of a New York Hospital (I don't remember just which one) will give them all their time and see that they have no expenses while in her hospital."

Editorial Notes.

The Hospital Nurse at Sea.—The Kaiserin Augusta-Victoria the newest and largest Hamburg-American liner (3,000 passengers) carries a fully-trained hospital nurse to assist the ship's doctor.

Florence Nightingale.—On Tuesday, May 15th, Miss Nightingale, who is living in retirement at 10 South Street, Park Lane, London, England, celebrated her 86th birthday. She is sometimes able to leave her couch and retains her great interest in the nursing profession.

The Conference at Melbourne.—On the invitation of the Royal Victorian Trained Nurses' Association a number of delegates from the Australasian Trained Nurses' Association visited Melbourne recently and held a conference with the R.V.T.N.A., discussing such questions as the formation of a Federal Association, the proposed Midwives Act and the minimum number of beds necessary for a Hospital Training School for Nurses. A dinner was given to the guests and the meeting was both successful and enjoyable.

The British Nurses' Registration Bill.—This Bill was introduced in the House of Commons on Thursday, June 14th, by Mr. R. Munro-Ferguson, and is to be supported by Dr. Macnamara and seven other Members of Parliament. The Bill proposes to create, after the Register is formed, an incorporated Council of nineteen persons, of whom ten will be directly elected representatives of the registered nurses of Great Britain and Ireland. This Council will be responsible for the registration, education, examination and discipline of all registered nurses.

The Nurses' Missionary League.—The annual meeting of the Nurses' Missionary League was held at University Hall, Gordon Square, W.C. London, England, on May 30th. Miss Miller, secretary of the League, gave an address on the principles, purpose and progress of the League. Miss Van Sommer spoke of the message that only a Christian woman can carry to the women of the non-Christian world. Missionaries from Africa and Poland also addressed the meeting. Trained nurses, or nurses-in-training, who wish to become foreign missionaries are eligible as members.

The Contributors' Club.

A New Army Order—A Qualification for Military Matrons—

Army Orders for February provide that the following paragraphs are to be inserted after paragraph 1,197A in King's Regulations :

Examination of Sisters for the Rank of Matron, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

1,197B. Sisters of Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service will not be promoted to the rank of Matron until they have passed the examination set forth in Appendix VIII.D.

This examination may be taken after completing five years' service in the rank of Sister. The written examination will take place half-yearly, on the last Monday in May and November.

The board of examiners for Sisters, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, for the rank of Matron, will consist of a Principal Matron, as president, and two Military Matrons as members ; for stations abroad, a board will be appointed to conduct the oral portion of the examination, under arrangements made by the Director-General, Army Medical Service. The written portion of the examination will be supervised by a local board, consisting of a Matron as president, and two Sisters as members.

Sisters on leave from abroad will apply to the War Office for facilities as to examination.

Sisters serving abroad will, whenever possible, be examined by a board in the command in which they are serving.

Examination papers for the written portion of Part I. will be prepared under the direction of the Director-General, Army Medical Service. Application for permission to be examined should therefore be submitted to the War Office in time to enable papers to reach the respective commands before the date of examination.

To enable Sisters of the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service to procure the necessary certificate of administrative capacity referred to in Appendix VIII.D, Sisters of four years' service and over, in that rank, may (as far as circumstances admit), at their own request, undergo a two months' course of special instruction in Matrons' duties.

(*b*) The following will be inserted after Appendix VIII.C :

APPENDIX VIII.D.

Promotion to Matron.

Syllabus referred to in paragraph 1,197B.

Subjects in which the Board is to test the capabilities of the Sister are as follows :

Part I.

The examination will be written and oral ; the written portion will consist of four questions, for which three hours will be allowed.

The time allowed for the oral portion will be 15 minutes.

The examination will consist of questions bearing on the following subjects :

(*a*) The regulations affecting the Army Nursing Service, and the relations of its members to the medical officers, nursing staff, and patients of hospitals ; method of conducting official correspondence and of keeping accounts.

(*b*) The distribution of duties of the nursing *personnel* in hospitals in peace and war, and the numerical proportion of nursing staff to patents under varying circumstances.

(*c*) The special circumstances affecting nursing in hospitals in the field, hospital ships, ambulance trains, convalescent establishments.

(*d*) Responsibilities of nursing staff as to equipment, bedding and linen.

(*e*) The supervision of nursing quarters and their domestic economy.

(*f*) The sanitation, in accordance with the regulations, of all premises under their charge ; ventilation, warming, and methods of cleaning.

(*g*) Precautions necessary in connection with nursing of cases of infectious diseases.

(*h*) The nursing in hospitals for women and children.

PART II.

To deliver, before the examiners, a lecture adapted to the training of orderlies, Royal Army Medical Corps, on one of the subjects laid down in the syllabus contained in Standing Orders for Royal Army Medical Corps, Appendix 2.

The time allotted to this lecture should not exceed forty-five minutes.

Written questions on the lecture (suitable for the orderlies attending the same) must be handed in at the time of examination.

Marks for the Examination.

Written	75
Oral	50
Lecture	25
Total	150

50 per cent. of the total marks are necessary to pass.

Marks shall be allotted by each examiner independently; the means of these marks shall indicate the final result.

A week before the board is held, each sister will send a certificate to the effect that she has, during the twelve months previous to the date on which the examination is held, undergone special instruction, in duties of Matrons, by the Matron, for a period of two months, or has discharged Matron's duties for two months. This certificate will be signed by the Matron of the hospital in which the Sister is serving.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR BOARD.

A.—*For Local Boards.*

(1) When commenced, the examination should be concluded without unnecessary delay.

(2) On completion of the written examination, at stations at home, the board will transmit the papers of the candidates, with the replies, under sealed cover, to "the Board of Examiners, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service," c/o Director-General, Army Medical Service, War Office, London.

At stations abroad, the Board will compile separate proceedings for each Sister orally examined; they will enclose with such proceedings (1) the written examination papers, with replies; (2) the written questions upon the lecture handed in by the Sister; and (3) the marks allotted to each candidate in the oral portion of the examination

At stations, both at home and abroad, the Local Board will render the following certificate:

"We hereby certify that we have conducted the examination of Sister..... Queen Alexandra's Imperial Nursing Military Service, in strict accordance with paragraph 1,197B and Appendix VIII.D., King's Regulations.

..... .President.

..... } Members.
..... }

Place.....
Date ....."

B.—*For Board of Examiner .*

The Board of Examiners referred to in paragraph 1,197B will furnish the following certificate:

"We hereby certify that we have examined Sister.....for promotion to the rank of Matron. She has been thoroughly tested in accordance with Appendix VIII.D, King's Regulations, and we are of opinion that she has attained the necessary standard in the subjects in which she has been examined.

.....President.

..... } Members.
..... }

Place.....
Date ....."

Should one of the Board demur at signing this certificate she will record her reasons on the back. But if two members decline to sign, the candidate will be informed by the President that she has failed.

Books Recommended.

"King's Regulations."
"Allowance Regulations."
"Pay Warrant."
"Regulations, Army Medical Service."
"Field Service Manual for Army Medical Service."
"Standing Orders, Royal Army Medical Corps."
"Report of South African War." By Sir W. Wilson.
"Royal Army Medical Corps Journal."
"Regulations for Supply, Transport, and Barrack Services."
The medical and surgical books authorized for the training of orderlies.

Rubber Gloves in Medical Wards.—A good many journals are speaking of the use of rubber gloves in medical wards as something new, but we know that many of our readers are accustomed already to use them. Those who have not will find them not only a great protection to the hands, but a safeguard against infection.

Soap Stones.—"Not having heard that soap stones are used in any hospital for warming beds and applying heat to the body, it might be a benefit to the nurses to know of the great comfort to be derived from their use. They can be bought at a hardware store at from 25c. to 75c. per stone, according to size. For hospital use the most convenient size is 6 x 8 x 1½ inches at 35c. They are better than rubber bags where heat is not required in proximity to the body. They are cheaper, more durable, and can be heated to a much higher temperature and will retain the heat six or eight hours, without being re-warmed. They are particularly good in warming a bed for an operation case or for a new patient. If necessary to use with the patient in bed they can be placed between the blankets, a few inches from the patient's body. They can be heated on a gas stove or in the oven. Before using wrap each stone in several thickness of newspaper or wrapping paper."—*From a Correspondent.*

Correspondence.

Dear Canadian Nurse. —I have intended to write you long before this, but somehow or other when mail day comes my letter-writing is interrupted and I only get the time to write home. I wrote to a friend of mine to send you my subscription for the following year, which I hope you have received by this time.

A very interesting case came in the other day. The patient was suffering from general debility. On examination the doctor found that the heart was on the right side. Another case of some interest was that of a patient with a floating spleen. An unusually severe case of typhoid is occupying our attention just now. The patient has had three relapses. When a patient with enteric and malarial

fever has a temperature of 102 2-5 or over, we give a cold water sponge and then rub the patient all over with creosote and oil, ℥ ii. of creosote to ℥ p. of olive oil. This brings down the temperature more effectually than the sponging. The sponge lasts 20 minutes and the oil rub 10 minutes. For intestinal disinfectant we give minim doses of carbolic acid in a mixture.

GRADUATE R.V.H., MONTREAL.

Vellore, India.

Hospital and Training School Department.

IN CHARGE OF MISS HARGRAVE, TORONTO; MISS CRAWFORD, WINNIPEG; AND MISS YOUNG, MONTREAL.

[PROBABLY few of us realize the scope and influence of this Department. Our Toronto Editor came home from a case the other night to find letters awaiting her from Vancouver, B.C., Calgary, Alta., Fredericton, N.B., and Springhill Mines, N.S. A few days later she received by one mail kind invitations to pay visits to two hospitals, one in Vancouver and the other at Halifax. She will in time accept both, we hope! Within another week or two a Hospital Superintendent came from New Ontario to the address above, and demanded to see the Toronto Editor of the Hospital and Training School Department. "Out at a case?" said the superintendent in amazement. "Isn't this the office of THE CANADIAN NURSE? Do you mean to say that she does private nursing too!" THE CANADIAN NURSE owes a great part of its success to the three efficient and loyal Editors of this Department. Their work has been beyond praise, and not the least part of it has been the way in which they have kept us in touch with all our subscribers and with the nursing profession generally. We are greatly encouraged to hear that *every* letter (and there were about fifty of them) received for this number, began: "I am so glad THE CANADIAN NURSE is going to be made a monthly."—ED.]

MISS IRENE SHEPARD, H.T.S.C., has gone to Vancouver to visit her sister.

PLANS have been prepared for a new and modern Isolation Hospital at Peterboro.

MISS ALICE LANDRY, V.P.H., Fredericton, has accepted a position in the hospital at Amherst, Nova Scotia.

MISS WARDELL, graduate Johns Hopkins Hospital, has taken charge of the Sanitarium at Gravenhurst.

MISS HELENA M. GRANT, graduate of St. Michael's Hospital, has gone to Winnipeg to taken up private nursing.

MISS LIZZIE THOM, Victoria Hospital, London, has been appointed Office Nurse by Dr. John D. Wilson, London.

Miss Johnston, late Lady Superintendent of Battleford Hospital, is expected home soon.

Miss Stanley has left St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur, owing to ill-health, and Miss Warwick has taken her place.

Miss Campbell, T.G.H., has accepted the position of night supervisor at Butterworth Hospital, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Miss Helen Latimer, graduate of the Lady Stanley Institute, Ottawa, has accepted a position in the hospital at Moose Jaw, Sask.

Miss Micklejohn, Lady Superintendent of the Lady Stanley Institute, Ottawa, is spending her holidays in Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Miss Mary Campbell, graduate of Toronto General Hospital, has gone to Grand Rapids, Mich., to act as Night Supervisor for Miss Flaws.

Miss Minnie Hauce, '04, Miss E. Bond, '05, and Miss M. Sharpe, '05, Victoria Hospital, London, have joined the Victorian Order of Nurses.

Misses Stewart and Leslie, Guelph General Hospital graduates, who have been nursing in Baltimore, have come home for the summer months.

Mrs. Ethel Smedley, graduate of T.O.H., has been very ill at the Western Hospital for some time. Her many friends wish for her a speedy recovery.

Miss L. J. Sheppard has resigned her position as Lady Superintendent of the Guelph General Hospital and Miss Cameron, Head Nurse, is at present in charge.

Miss Irene Noecross, Vancouver General Hospital, has gone to Rock Bay Hospital to take the position left vacant by the death of Miss Jean Sutherland, V.O.N.

Miss Jean Whitton, Victoria Hospital, London, has been appointed Assistant Matron and Head Nurse of the Infirmary at the Asylum for Insane, London.

Miss Vera Whitney, '05, and Miss E. Fredin, '05, Victoria Hospital, London, have been appointed Head Nurses in the Children's Free Hospital, Detroit.

Miss B. McKim, graduate of Western Hospital, was married to Dr. Miller, of Battleford, Alta., June 6th, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Neff, 76 Close Ave., Toronto.

Miss Ruth Pentland, a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Training School, New York, has been appointed Superintendent of the Homœopathic Hospital of Montreal.

Miss Mary Burgess, Vancouver General Hospital, has resigned her position in the Atlin Hospital, and will be succeeded by Miss Isabel Blyth, Class 1906, Vancouver General.

On July 7th the Alumnæ Association of the Guelph General Hospital held their annual picnic at Riverside Park. A most enjoyable afternoon was spent.

Miss Gauld, a Guelph General Hospital graduate, who has been doing private work in Guelph and vicinity, has gone west to Saskatchewan to follow her profession.

Miss Eleanor Emerson, and Miss Wilhemina Moss, both recent graduates of the Vancouver General Hospital, have gone to Lethbridge, Alta, to take positions in the hospital there.

Miss Sawers, who has been Head Nurse at the Western Hospital for some time, has been appointed Lady Superintendent of the Toronto Orthopedic Hospital. Her duties commenced July 1st.

The Emergency Hospital, Bay St., Toronto, has been closed. Miss Irwin, the Superintendent, has accepted a position as Head Nurse of the private wards in the Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland.

Miss Bessie Douglas (Vancouver General Hospital), who was doing hospital work in San Francisco at the time of the terrible disaster, after a very short rest, has taken a hospital position in Seattle.

Misses Breeze and Matthews have completed their maternity course at Manhattan Dispensary, N.Y., and are now taking a course in Roosevelt Hospital. They expect to return to Toronto about September 1st.

Plans have been accepted for an Isolation Hospital, to have three separate buildings, for diphtheria, scarlet fever and tuberculosis; the whole to be under the management of the Vancouver General Hospital.

Miss Hume, Lady Superintendent of the Orthopedic Hospital, Toronto, has accepted a similar position in a Chicago Hospital. Miss Sawers has been appointed Lady Superintendent of the Orthopedic Hospital.

Misses Woodside and Lewis, graduates of H.S.C., Class '05, who took a post graduate in Roosevelt Hospital, N.Y., and afterwards filled responsible positions in Dr. Bull's private hospital, have returned to their homes for the summer months.

Miss Annie F. Lockhart has resigned her position of Head Nurse in the Chipman Memorial Hospital to take a post-graduate course in the Boston Floating Hospital. Miss Viola MacSwain, a graduate of the Prince Edward Island Hospital, takes her place.

Miss Mary Macmaster, graduate of the Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, has resigned the position of Assistant Superintendent of Victoria Hospital Training School, London, and has gone home to take a rest. Miss Kate Holbein, who for the last eighteen months has been Night Supervisor, has succeeded her as Assistant Superintendent.

Miss E. Mayou has resigned the position of Superintendent of Victoria Hospital Training School, London, and has joined the Victorian Order of Nurses, in order to do hospital work in connection with Dr. Grenfell's Deep Sea Mission on the Labrador Coast.

Miss C. Duncan has been appointed Matron at the new Fever Hospital, St. John's, Newfoundland. She was trained at the Meath Hospital, Dublin, and as a member of the Army Nursing Service Reserve worked in South Africa as well as at the Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot.

That noble institution known as Hospital Sunday has come to Canada. Sunday, May 20th, was Hospital Sunday in all the churches in Victoria, B.C. The money collected will be devoted to the erection of a Maternity Ward in connection with the Royal Jubilee Hospital in that city.

The graduating exercises of the Brockville General Hospital were held on the 26th June. The seven following nurses received diplomas and medals: Miss Wilson, Glasgow, Scotland; Miss Mills, Jasper, Ont.; Mrs. Lott, Arthur, Ont.; Miss Dier ,Westport, Ont.; Miss Wylie, Winchester, Ont.; Miss Easton, Brockville; Miss Moore, Brockville.

At the annual meeting of the Alumnæ Association of St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, held in May, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. J. C. Day (re-elected); 1st Vice-President, Miss E. Ross-Greene; 2nd Vice-President, Miss Grant; Directors, Mrs. Greer, Misses Donnelly and MacCallum; Treasurer, Miss MacNevin; Secretary, Miss L. M. Graves.

Lady Minto in India is no less good and kind than she was in Canada, where her visits to hospitals and charitable institutions will long be remembered. Her Excellency showed a knowledge and a genuine interest in the welfare of the inmates and officials truly helpful and inspiring. Her last good work in India is providing trained nurses for Europeans for which effort large subscriptions have been received from the Viceroy, Lord Kitchener and others.

Miss Lillie Smith, graduate of Grace Hospital, has recently taken charge of the Nurses' Home at No. 9 Pembroke Street, Toronto, formerly under the management of Miss Harrison, who returns to private nursing. This is one of the largest and most successful homes in the city, twenty nurses being usually in residence.

Miss M. Moody, H.S.C., gave a luncheon in honor of Miss M. Legge (R.N., New York; H.S.C.), who is here from New York for a six months' holiday. A very pleasant time was spent by those present: Miss Barwick, Miss Mildred Gray, Miss Land, Miss Goodall, Miss Mary Hill, Miss Leman, Miss M. Legge, Miss Mary Gray, Mrs. and Miss Moody.

THE graduating exercises of the Vancouver General Hospital Training School were held in the new administration building on February 6th. The class of ten were each presented by Mrs. Hart with crimson and white carnations tied with crimson and white ribbons (their school color). Dr. R. E. McKechnie addressed the nurses. Dr. Alfred Poole presented the diplomas and Lady Tupper pinned on the medals. The programme was followed by a reception and dance at which the graduating nurses were the guests of honor.

THE graduating exercises of the Victoria Public Hospital, Fredericton, N.B., wer held on June 19th in the Church Hall. Dr. J. W. Bridges gave a particularly interesting and instructive address to the class. The diplomas were presented by Mr. Carleton Allen, Vice-President of the Trustee Board. At the close of the exercises the graduate nurses entertained the graduating class and the pupil nurses. The members of the graduating class are: Misses Elizabeth Gaunce, Catherine Greer, Jean Balloch, Bertha McCain, Isabel Likely, Blanch Slipp.

THE Alumnæ Association of the Guelph General Hospital Training School for Nurses held its second annual meeting on July 5th at the home of Mrs. Anderson. The number of members has increased during the year to eighteen. A review of the year's work, report of officers and committees, followed by discussions of coming year's work and plans closed a profitable meeting. Officers for coming year were elected as follows: Honorary President, Miss L. J. Sheppard; President, Mrs. M. Douglas; Vice-President, Miss E. Leadley; Sec. Treasurer, Miss M. Walker; Cor. Sec., Miss H. Plewes Stork, Douglas St., Guelph.

THE graduating exercises of the Lady Stanley Institute, Ottawa, were held on June 1st. Mr. G. T. Orme, President of the Board of Directors, was in the chair, and presented diplomas and badges to the following graduates: Misses Mabel Hanna, Richmond; Gretrude McCaffrey, Stittsville; Mary Macmaster, Laggan; Eleanor Stevenson, Bradford, Pa.; Florien Forneri, Kingston; Mary Pepper, Lanark; Elizabeth Heeney, Danford Lake; Agnes Hubbard, St. John, N.B.; Jessie Argue, Carp; Elizabeth Phillips, Minden; Ethel Campbell, Toronto; Margaret Kingston, London. After the exercises tea was served from a marquée in the lawn.

THE programme of the recent graduating exercises at Johns Hopkins Hospital School for Nurses in Baltimore includes the awarding of scholarships, two of which have been gained by Ontario girls, Miss Effie Taylor, of Hamilton, winning one in the intermediate year, and Miss Helen Mair, of Toronto, one in the junior year. The following Canadians are among those graduating: Miss Esther M. Black, St. Stephen, N.B.; Miss Gwendoline Colborne, Goderich; Miss Martha Fortune, Vesta; Miss Elizabeth S. Keith, Toronto; Miss Adele Macdonald, Stirling; Miss Adeline Rowland, Toronto; Miss Mildred Telfer, Montreal; Miss Elza White, Woodstock.

THE closing meeting of the Alumnæ of the Hospital for Sick Children was held on June 9th, at the "Lakeside Home." In connection with this meeting the nurses gave a garden party. Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. Wishart, Dr. and Mrs. Copp, Dr. and Mrs. Graham, Dr. and Mrs. Bingham, Dr. Graham, Dr. Black, Mr. and Mrs. St. John, Dr. Helen MacMurchy and Dr. and Mrs. J. N. E. Brown, also representatives from all the Toronto Hospitals. A very enjoyable time was spent by those present. Guests were received at the Lakeside wharf by Miss Mary Gray, Secretary, and at the Hospital by Miss Brent, Miss J. Hamilton, President, and Miss M. Moody, Vice-president.

THE graduating exercises in connection with the Royal Alexadra Hospital, Fergus, Ont., were held on the 30th day of March. The diplomas and pins were presented by Major J. J. Craig, M.P.P., to the following graduates: Misses Pauline Martignoni, Erin; M. Rathburn Sutherland, Glencoe; Bertha McDowell, Glenallan; Annie Kilner, Fergus; Annie Trout, Oxendon; and Florence A. Atkinson, Wiarton. Addresses were given by Dr. Gibson, of Hillsburg, Dr. Annie Ross, Guelph, Dr. Groves, the Medical Superintendent, and several other prominent members of the medical profession. The programme was interspersed with music and reading. The class essay was read by Miss Rathburn Sutherland, who received the gold medal for general proficiency during the three years' training. In the evening a musical promenade was given at which a large number of the nurses' friends were present.

THE graduating exercises of the twenty-first class of the Victoria Hospital, London, were held in the Auditorium, May 22nd. The following, after having repeated the Nightingale pledge, were presented with their diplomas and medals: Misses Christella Campbell, London; Lilian Urew, Cherry Grove; Lillie King, London; Robina Macpherson, Arkona; Marguerite St. John, Stratford; Gertrude Armstrong, London; May Spence, Glenarin; Mary Gillies, St. Mary's; Florence Lankin, Granton; Margaret Stewart, London Junction; Leilia Orme, Luncan; Lizzie McQueen, Glencoe; Florence McCullough, Point Edward; Mabel Andrews, Dorchester; Jennie Welsh, Hensall; Olive Hooper, Exeter; Elizabeth Dulmage, Toronto; Lydia Whiting, Muncey; Ruth Graham, England; Ina Pringle, Toronto. A reception was given at the Home in the evening and was much enjoyed by the nurses and their friends.

THE First Annual Meeting of the Central Registry was held on Friday, June 1st, at St. Stephen's Schoolhouse, by kind permission of the Rector and Mrs. Broughall. After an opening prayer by the former, we had a very kindly little address of welcome from the chairman, Miss Crosby, who reviewed the work of the past year, and gave us some good ideas for the coming one. Miss Mitchell presented a most interesting paper on her work—tuberculosis; Miss Standen on home nursing, while Miss Christie spoke on THE CANADIAN NURSE. We were greatly indebted to Mrs. Broughall for a

beautiful little talk on the higher and more spiritual aims of a nurse's life. Between the papers Mrs. Marriott kindly contributed a piano solo, and Miss Kerr delighted us with her beautiful contralto voice. Adjournment was then made to the committee room, where the Registry Committee served refreshments and where our first birthday cake was cut by our pioneer member, Miss Land, a graduate of the Mack Training School of St. Catharines. After the refreshments we had the registrar's official report and the meeting was closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

THE Brockville General Hospital, during the last six months, has been in the hands of carpenters, plumbers and painters; new hardwood floors have been laid and the building has been cleaned throughout. In April an "At Home" was held at the hospital, that those who were interested might inspect the improvements made. The governors were gratified at the interest shown. In May the governors of the hospital and members of the Women's Auxiliary of the same, held a "Dutch Fête" in the Brockville Armory, at which the sum of $1,800 was cleared for the benefit of the hospital.

THE most noteworthy event in connection with the General Hospital, St. John's, Newfoundland, has been the laying out of the grounds, and the planting of about two thousand trees, spruce, fir, horse-chestnut, birch and others. The ground was prepared last autumn, and a new wire fencing put up. Although the trees are yet small they have made a great difference in the appearance of the hospital already. Plans have been accepted for a new wing to be commenced shortly, which will contain beds for sixty patients, as well as an operating theatre. The oldest wing of the present building, now used chiefly for administrative purposes, is to be remodelled, and a new residence built for the doctor—the present doctor's quarters to be used for nurses. In the training school two sets of lectures are given, one to the junior class on general nursing, and the other to the senior class on medical nursing.

THE annual graduating exercises in connection with St. Joseph's Hospital, London, Ont., were held in St. Mary's Hall on June 21st. A large number of friends assembled to witness the presentation of diplomas and medals to a class of eleven nurses. The city clergy and the medical profession were well represented. Rev. T. Aylward, Rector of St. Peter's Cathedral, was chairman and short addresses were given by Rev. T. Tobin, Rev. J. Clark and Dr. Tillman. Dr. H. MacCallum replied to the valedictory, read by Miss A. Woodrow. After the presentation of the diplomas by the chairman, and medals by the Rev. J. Clark, three little flower girls wearing the school colors (yellow and white) presented each graduate with abundance of flowers, the gifts of the junior nurses and many friends. The exercises closed with the class song and National Anthem. The members of the graduating class were: Misses Ella McDonell, Wallacetown; Edna Walsh, London; Verda

Leavitt, Exeter; Eleanor Cummins, Walkerton; Nina Steele, London; Annie Woodrow, Harrow; Eva Coleman, Port Stanley; Julia Scharf, London; Ethel Coleman, London; Masie Ross, Ingersoll; Kate Thompson, Denfield.

THE H.S.C., Toronto, has started a preliminary course for nurses, being the first hospital in Canada to do so. This was begun in a small way March 1, 1906. Three nurses entered the school, having passed a very creditable examination. It was then decided to establish a more complete course, and Miss Kinder, a graduate of the Polyclinic Hospital, Philadelphia, and one who has had wide and varied experience in hospital work, has been put in charge of this department. At present there are eight probationers in the class, and besides instruction given by their teacher, lectures are given by Drs. Ryerson and Canfield. With the opening of the new "residence," October 1st, still further instruction will be added in domestic science, and this department will be in charge of Mrs. MacBeth, a graduate of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N.Y. Under the new system the course in the hospital will be most complete. Three months' preliminary course, two years in hospital and three months in Toronto General Hospital and four months in district work. In the building of the new "residence" everything has been done for the advancement of the work as well as for the comfort and health of the nurses.

THE graduating exercises in connection with the d'Yonsille Training School, Ottawa, held on June 7th, were both interesting and ceremonious, and there were present very many appreciative friends. The Class of 1906 is the fourth to graduate from the Ottawa General Hospital, and the Convocation Hall of the Water St. Convent was prettily decorated for the occasion. Sir James Grant, M.D., acted as chairman, and in his address gave kindly words of advice to the nurses, making a special point of the need of extra care in the prevention of tuberculosis. Rev. F. X. Brunot, chaplain of the nurses, presented the diplomas, and Mrs. W. P. Davis, President of the Ladies' Auxiliary, pinned the gold medal on each of the following: Misses Katherine Brennan, Ottawa; Adeline Turcotte, Chapeau; Margaret Brankin, Ottawa; Stella Mulroney, Quebec; Annie Ray, Montreal; Catherine Casey, Ottawa; Cora Nix, Ottawa; May Teaffe, Quebec. Miss Cora Nix won the gold medal in surgery, presented by Dr. J. L. Chabot; Miss Margaret Brankin, having won the highest percentage in totals, won the "nurse's kit," presented by Dr. R. Cheverier. The valedictory was read by Miss Brennan, and short addresses were made by Dr. Freeland and the Rev. F. X. Brunet.

THE Galt Hospital, Lethbridge, Alta., was built originally in 1881, and consisted of one ward of three beds, a nurse's room and a kitchen. The first patient was a man who had a compound comminuted Potts fracture, and a policeman of the N.W. Mounted Police Force nursed him. There was then a nurse secured, who took full

charge of the place, but her duties were not heavy, for at times she had no patients at all. Then again she would have miners who could not speak one word of English, and it was almost impossible to understand them or to make them realize what was wanted of them. In 1892 Sir Alexander Tillock Galt, and some of his friends in England, gave twenty thousand dollars to have a more commodious building erected, and now there is accommodation for thirty-five patients. Gradually the steam-heating, waterworks system, electric light and a laundry have been added. Until three years ago this was solely for the use of the employees of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, but at that time the town took it over and patients are now treated from far and near. The number of patients is constantly increasing, the average for this year, so far, being double that of last year, the hospital being generally full. The nursing staff is composed of graduates, most of them from the East, and they have a fine new Nurses' Home built only this year. This was mainly donated by E. T. Galt, Esq., son of Sir Alexander Galt, and President of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co. The work consists mostly of surgery, although there are some medical patients also. There are a great many out-door patients treated. Not long ago an Indian from the Blood Reserve at Macleod, came down to have an operation for appendicitis. The family pitched their tent outside the hospital ground and made it their home until "Wearing-old-Clothes," for that was the Indian's name, was ready to go home. He could not speak a word of English, but his niece acted as interpreter. On examination the trouble proved to be tubercular, so the Indian went home to the reserve to spend his remaining days.

THE "Made in Canada" held in St. Catharines from June 18 to 24 was opened by the Hon. Wm. Mortimer Clark, Lieut.-Governor. After a number of addresses Miss Clark was presented with a beautiful bouquet of roses. All the churches of the city, Merritton, Thorold and Niagara-on-the-Lake were represented by their different booths.

The doctor's wives and nurses had a booth representing "Æsculapius," which was very striking with its pillared front, and interior an imitation of marble, and over the pillars inscribed in letters of gold. "The God Æsculapius." On entering the building one was struck by the beauty of the general decoration which was red and blue, with pillars of white, and on each pillar bouquets of red roses, while each booth had its particular decoration. Many good things were planned by way of entertainment, such as the May-pole dance, Mrs. Jarley's wax works, art gallery, band concerts, delicious candy, beautiful flowers, refreshing ices, in fact everything that the heart of man or woman could desire. Each evening there was a grand march, headed by six Grecians, eight stretcher bearers in regimental uniform, four red cross nurses, four graduates and four pupils, and followed by the helpers of each booth dressed in their own distinctive costume.

THE All Saints' Springhill Cottage Hospital, Springhill Mines, Nova Scotia. The hospital contains thirty-three beds. There are four wards, a children's ward and five private rooms. The predominant idea is home-likeness, and not institutionalism. The rooms are consequently prettily furnished and homelike. The hospital was built 14 years ago and was last year enlarged. The cases are principally miners, lumbermen, railway men and sailors. The wide character of the work may best be shown by the fact that on one occasion the patients constituted no less than eight different nationalities. About $20,000 has been expended in the erection and equipment of the building. There is a training school in connection with the work in which postulants of nineteen years of age and over are taken, and after two years of experience and examination receive the diploma of "A Cottage Hospital Trained Nurse." By this method nursing vocations are tested and graduates often proceed to larger hospitals for fuller training. Much district nursing forms a feature of the work. The work, though undenominational is done "in His Name and for His sake" and trusts the friends of the Great Physician for its support. Every room was a gift room; there has never been a cent of indebtedness. The hospital does not seek civic, provincial or any government grants. The builder and endower is the Rev. W. Chas. Wilson, and Mrs. Wilson is the housemother. An earnest worker at Springhill Mines, Nova Scotia, the Rev. W. Chas. Wilson, courageously started the All Saints' Cottage Hospital. With splendid pluck he has labored continuously to raise the money for building, equipment and endowment of the hospital. With great ingenuity he evolved an original scheme of Endowed Days. In a relatively short time Mr. Wilson has secured 309 endowed days. An idea which has proved so fruitful in Nova Scotia may well commend itself to the earnest consideration of all who are responsible for the financial success of a voluntary hospital. The sum of $150 endows a day in the hospital, and many churches, societies and individuals have adopted this method of doing a piece of permanent philanthropic work. It is interesting to note that an English trained nurse endowed one of the days. The Head Nurse is Miss Clara Patterson, a graduate of the Halifax Hospital, and her chief assistant is Miss F. Newman, a graduate of the Cottage Hospital, and there are four postulants and two ward maids.

WHAT is now the Victoria General Hospital of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was formerly a military hospital founded by the Imperial Government. In 1880 the buildings were taken over by the local government and changed into a general hospital under the name of "Provincial and City Hospital," for the Province of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. The original building was situated on the outskirts of the city, in the centre of a large swamp, and consisted of a small brick house with several out-houses. From time to time additions were made until in 1896 two large wings were added, and two years later the present operating room, post-operative wards

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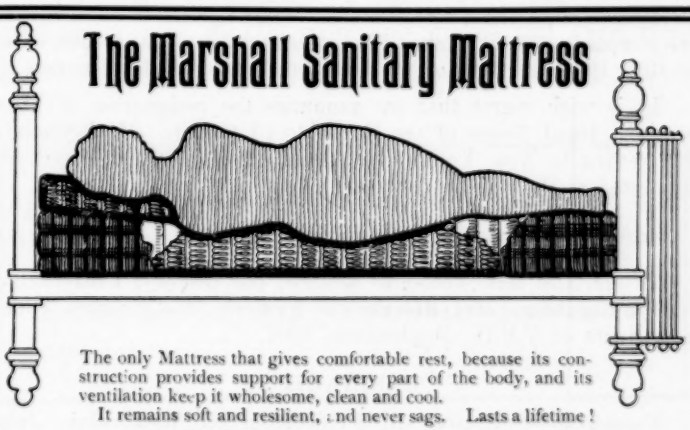

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and private wards were added. Within the last two years the Nurses' Home has been enlarged, a new dormitory for the help has been built, and also a cottage hospital for the care of contagious diseases that may develop in the general wards. In the year of Queen Victoria's Jubilee the name of the hospital was changed to "Victoria General Hospital." The hospital now presents a far different appearance from when it was first built. The city has grown up around it, while the swamp has given place to beautifully kept grounds, making altogether an ideal place for the sick. The hospital is supported by the government and accommodates 178 public ward and ten private ward patients. The training school for nurses was established by the Executive Council of Nova Scotia in 1891, and the first class consisted of fifteen pupil nurses. Instructions were given by the visiting and resident staff, and the text-books used were "Human Body," by Martin, also the text-book on Nursing, by Clara Weeks. In the training school at present there are thirty-eight nurses, six of them men. The course is two years in addition to two months' probation; lectures are given by the visiting and resident staff, but all classes are conducted by the Lady Superintendent of Nurses. The text-books now in use are: "Practical Points on Nursing," Stoney; "Physiology and Hygiene," Hutchison; "Anatomy and Physiology," Kimber; "Fever Nursing," Wilson; "Obstetrics," De Lee. The hours for duty for day nurses are 7 a.m. to 8 p.m., and night nurses 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. Day nurses have one afternoon each week, and two hours off duty daily. Junior nurses receive nine dollars a month, and senior nurses eleven dollars, the graduates twenty dollars a month. Uniforms are provided by the school. Only natives of Nova Scotia are accepted as pupil nurses. The school graduated its largest class in May, 1906, and four of the class remained on as head nurses.

It is with regret that we announce the resignation of Miss Sinclair, Head Nurse of the Burnside (T.G.H.). Miss Sinclair will return to New York City. Miss Allen (T.G.H.) has been appointed to the vacant position.

BIRTHS.

To Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roberts, the Rectory, Fredericton, N.B., a daughter. Mrs. Roberts was formerly Miss Frances Allen, a graduate of V.P.H., Fredericton, 1901.

MARRIAGES.

Flemming—Sinclair.—In Fredericton on Wednesday, July 4th, at the residence of the bride, Miss Jennie Sinclair, graduate V.P.H., Fredericton, Class 1904, was married to Mr. A. C. Flemming. Mr. and Mrs. Flemming will have their home in Fredericton.

Patterson—Sheppard.—At New Carlisle, Que., May 24th, 1906, Lillian M. Sheppard, graduate of the Lady Stanley Institute, Ottawa, Class 1904, to Dr. Frank Patterson, Trail, B.C.

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ABBOTT—CROZIER.—On April 11th, 1906, at Cleveland, Ohio, Mary Crozier, of Ayr, Ont., to Dr. William J. Abbott, of Cleveland. Miss Crozier was a Guelph General Hospital graduate, and was Head Nurse in Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland.

MITCHELL—SMITH.—On June 27th, 1906, at the home of the bride's mother in St. Catharines, Mary Boyd Smith, graduate of G. and M. Hospital, St. Catharines, to Dr. Alex. Mitchell. Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell will reside in McKoon, Sask., N.W.T.

RANSOM—KIRKPATRICK.—On June 13, 1906, at the bride's home, Guelph, Frances Kirkpatrick to Dr. Sherman Ransom. Miss Kirkpatrick was a Guelph General Hospital graduate, Class 1906. Dr. and Mrs. Ransom will reside in Mitchell, Ont.

MCNICHOL—CRYSLER.—At Westminster College, West Bloor Street and Avenue Road, Toronto, by the Rev. A. R. Gregory, B.A., on July 17th, 1906, Effie R. Crysler, daughter of Dr. Frank E. Crysler, Niagara-on-the-Lake, to Geo. D. McNichol, banker, Oscoda, Mich.

MISS HOLLINGWORTH, Supt. of G. and M. Hospital, St. Catharines, is spending a very pleasant month with the "Cuthbert house party" on their western trip.

WINNIPEG NOTES.

MISS EDNA BIGHAM is visiting in Toronto and Newcastle.

MISS BELL, W.G.H., '06, has taken charge of Michael Hospital, Alaska.

MISS LAWFORD, W.G.H., '06, is Night Supervisor at Prince Albert.

MISS STARR, Treasurer of the Provincial Association, is paying a visit to her old home in Elmira.

MISS HOPE PICKERING has taken a position as staff nurse in the Calgary General Hospital.

THE Misses McBride and Mondal, recent graduates of the W.G.H., have gone to Battleford Hospital as staff nurses.

MISS GUTHRIE, a graduate of Glasgow Infirmary, Scotland, has been appointed Head Nurse of the Isolation Department of the W.G.H.

MISS LUMSDEN, Assistant Superintendent of the Winnipeg General Hospital, is away on a two months' trip to Toronto and Montreal.

MISS WILSON, Lady Superintendent of the General Hospital, Winnipeg, goes for her holidays in August, and will spend them in the West.

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NURSE FLORENCE SIMPSON has left Winnipeg for good, having gone home to Nova Scotia for a good rest and will in future nurse in Rhode Island.

MISS ISABEL STEWART, staff nurse W.G.H., is away on a holiday trip to Norway House, north of Lake Manitoba. She was accompanied by Miss Jean Webster.

Two marriages took place during July, Miss Lawrence (graduate St. Boniface Hospital) to Rev. J. Oke, stationed at Berens River as Methodist Missionary. This is away north in the wilds of Manitoba), and Miss Blanche King (graduate Winnipeg General) to Dr. Vrooman, of Winnipeg.

THE Summer Cottage in connection with the W.G.H., which is situated on a lovely island at Rat Portage, has been opened for the summer months. This year Mr. Hespeler has also placed his cottage, which is nearby, at the disposal of the Hospital Directors, so that the nurses-in-training can have a delightful outing for their holidays at a very reasonable figure.

MONTREAL ITEMS.

MISS TEDFORD, M.G.H., has gone to England for a six weeks holiday.

THE new McKenzie Wing of the Jeffrey Hale Hospital, Quebec, is to be opened in August.

THE annual service of the G.S.B. was held on St. Barnabas' Day. Miss Kerry very kindly entertained the members to tea after.

THE Misses Steward and Van Zile (M.G.H.) gave a small tea at their flat on Friday, 25th May, for Miss Grace Banen (M.G.H.), who is to be married shortly.

IT was finally decided at the last meeting of the Canadian District Council of the G.S.B. that the Canadian District should admit nurses who are not members of the Church of England as honorary members to the Guild.

A PRETTY wedding was solemnized at "Hillcrest," Knowlton, Que., on Saturday, June 9th, at the home of James McKeown, Esq., of Montreal, when Miss F. M. Day (graduate Royal Victoria Hospital), daughter of Peter Day, Esq., of Collinsby, was married to Dr. Harris Coherne Mersereau, of Richibuctoo, N.B. Rev. C. T. Scott, of Montreal, assisted by Mr. Stevens, performed the ceremony. Miss Bessie Fairservice, R.V.H., was maid of honor. Dr. Richards, of the Montreal General Hospital house staff, was best man.

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The Nurse's Library.

The Queen's Nurses Magazine (The Nest. Horsham, Sussex), is always welcome and interesting.

Nurses Near and Far (July) contains an article on Baghdad by Nurse Ryan and an interesting account of the Annual Meeting of the N.M.L.

Misericordia, the monthly paper of the guild of St. Barnabas for Nurses, publishes in its June number an excellent paper on "Tact." (2d. per issue.)

The British Journal of Nursing grows more and more indispensable to us. Every page is worth careful reading. Its comments on current events are always illuminating.

The American Journal of Nursing for July is the Training School Convention number. It is a splendid number. The papers form a mine of valuable information on hospital affairs.

Nursing Notes (July) is as clever and bright as ever. For instance, it describes the proposal of the Anti-Registrationists in Great Britain as "a remarkably clear giving away of the case."

The Delineator (August) is a pleasing number, with its suggestions for new summer gowns, its articles on Rembrandt and "Dixie," its fiction, and the concluding article of that notable series, "Safe Foods," entitled "The Market Inspector and the Buyer."

Rational Hydrotherapy. By J. H. Kellogg, M.D. Third Revised Edition. Philadelphia: The F. A. Davis Co.

Hydriatic treatment grows in favour daily, and indeed is now regarded as indispensable. This volume is a scientific exposition of everything connected with hydrotherapeutics and it is so far superior to any other work we have seen on the subject that we feel it a duty as well as a pleasure to direct the attention of our readers to it. From a nurse's point of view one very important feature is that every little detail and direction is given and every step is fully illustrated, so that any trained nurse to whom the spinal pack, the dry abdominal bandage, the square chest pack, the hot chest pack, etc., are not familiar, can easily learn them from this book. Everything has been done to facilitate reference and to make the book useful, practical and satisfactory. Dr. Kellogg is well known as the Superintendent of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, and in producing

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so systematic and comprehensive a work on this department of therapeutics, he has done good service to the profession. Those who have to do with the nursing of patients suffering from nervous and mental diseases will find this book an important aid.

A Cook Book for Nurses. By SARA C. HILL, Instructor in Cooking, Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago. Boston: Whitcomb & Barrows. 1906. 75 cents.

This is a neat, brown-bound volume, somewhat slender and the right size and shape for a nurse's bag. There are five chapters—fluid diet, light, soft diet, convalescent diet, special diet and infant feeding. We feel irresistibly impelled to try these recipes. They are so sensibly expressed and nothing but stupidity, a quality which no trained nurse can possibly possess, could make them anything but perfectly delicious. It is the best book we know of for a nurse's bag.

A Primer of Psychology and Mental Disease. By C. B. BURR, M.D., Medical Director of Oak Grove Hospital (Flint, Mich.) for Mental and Nervous Diseases. Third edition. Thoroughly Revised, with Illustrations. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Company. Toronto: J. A. Carveth & Co. $1.25.

The present (third) edition of Dr. Burr's book has been brought quite up-to-date. It is in four parts, Psychology, Insanity, Management of Cases of Insanity from the Medical Standpoint and Management from the Nursing Standpoint. We heartily commend it to our readers.

Surgical Suggestions. Practical Brevities in Surgical Diagnosis and Treatment. By WALTER M. BRICKNER, M.D., and ELI MOSCHCOWITZ, M.D., Editors *American Journal of Surgery.* Duodecimo. New York: Surgery Publishing Co., 1906. Cloth, 50 cents.

A convenient and well-arranged little book containing 250 hints and aphorisms, many of which will be useful to the nurse as well as to the surgeon.

I. Nursing: Its Principles and Practice. II. Nursing Ethics. By ISABEL HAMPTON-ROBB. Cleveland: E. C. Koeckert.

The first-mentioned volume is an old friend and is by an old and true friend of Canadian nurses. It is well known as a most excellent text-book of nursing, used and appreciated throughout the nursing world. The present is the 3rd edition, revised, enlarged and re-arranged. For instance, the two years' schedule is replaced by a three years' schedule, and great attention has been paid to the practical working out of details in new methods. The book is in every way complete and satisfactory.

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Mrs. Robb's new book (II.) is unique, interesting and of exceptional value. The whole tone is good, the standard is high, commonsense is much in evidence and it is helpful. Anyone who can learn at all may learn from this book and we hope all our readers will possess it.

Lectures on Tropical Diseases. SIR PATRICK MANSON. London: Archibald Constable & Co.

One is delighted with this book. It comprises the Lane Lectures for 1905, delivered in Cooper Medical College, San Francisco. In little more than 200 pages we have here a master's account of the chief tropical diseases—popular in the best sense and scientific in the best sense. Any nurse who is likely to go abroad, as so many of our Canadian nurses have done, will find this book especially valuable, but it will be well-placed in any nurse's library.

Furnishing the Nurses' Class-Room.—A good Webster's, or some other dictionary on a revolving stand, and a medical dictionary and encyclopedia, should be at the disposal of the students. A modern encyclopedia should also be a valuable addition to a nurse's library. A reading table should be supplied with some of the popular magazines and newspapers, and a bookcase of carefully selected works of fiction and history ought not be considered an unwarranted extravagance in these days of cheap books. This reading table should contain also copies of the journals of the day that deal with the various questions that concern nurses. In this connection we would mention especially *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette, The Therapeutic Review, The American Journal of Nursing, The Trained Nurse and Hospital Review, Charities and the Commons, The Visiting Nurse Quarterly,* THE CANADIAN NURSE, and last but not least, *The National Hospital Record.* A few of the leading medical journals might also rightly find a place there, and would help the nurse sometimes to look at situations from the doctor's standpoint, and get a clearer idea of the nurse's relation to the physician and to the sick in general.—Charlotte A. Aikins, in *The National Hospital Record.*

"Modern civilization as a factor in causing diseases of women" has been reprinted from the *American Journal of Surgery* by the Martin H. Smith Co., N.Y. It is by Dr. C. Kassabian, of Michigan.

X-RAY BURNS.—At the 337th regular meeting of the New York Dermatological Society, Dr. Henry G. Piffard said "that he had obtained the most benefit in treating these conditions from Antiphlogistine, chloride of zinc, high frequency current and ultra violet rays."—*Journal of Cutaneous Diseases.*

LINENS FOR THE SICK-ROOM

Simpson's as a supply depot for Sheets, Pillow Cases, Dress Linens, English Cambrics, etc.

THE Linen and Staples Department of this store will particularly interest professional nurses. So often they find the homes of their patients imperfectly supplied with the bed-linen necessary to the proper care and comfort of the sick. In such cases it is well to know that this store is well equipped to supply all that is needful, economically and well. We occupy a very high place in the opinions of the housekeepers on this very account, and nurses have only to make themselves acquainted with the department to prove how well that opinion is deserved.

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LIST OF GRADUATES OF VICTORIA HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL, LONDON.

The following have graduated from the Victoria Hospital Training School, London, called until 1897 the London General Hospital.

1885.

Mrs. Jackson, married.
Miss M. Macdonnell, dead.

1886.

Mrs. T. Till, Chicago.
Miss M. Hume, Minneapolis
Miss A. Roll, London.

1887.

Miss Zadie M. Phillips, married.
Miss Ada M. Rowley, England.
Miss Carrie M. Robb, married.
Jennie M. Morrison, not known.
Miss M. T. Edmondson, married.
Miss M. Walsh, London.

1888.

Miss Sarah Frank, Los Angeles.
Miss M. I. Wilson, Ingersoll.
Miss M. Handy, Mt. Brydges.
Miss M. Arnold, London.
Miss B. F. Merriman, married.

1889.

Miss S. C. Ferguson, Wyoming.
Miss Elsie Hume, married.
Miss Alice Greigg, Mt. Brydges.
Miss Lilla Randall, Weldon.

1890.

Miss B. S. Cole, Ingersoll.
Miss Clara North, Picton, married.
Miss Sarah McKague, Teeswater.
Miss Eva Gaffeney, London.
Miss Maggie C. Ross, married.

1891.

Miss F. G. Buchanan, Minneapolis.
Miss Jenny Lind, Shattuck Sch., Minneapolis.
Miss Carrie Watkins, London.
Miss Isabella Leslie, dead.
Mrs. Turnbull, married.

1892.

Miss Nagle, Mooretown.
Miss Read, London.
Miss McLennan, Lancaster.
Miss L. N. Hobbs, London.
Miss A. Bennington, Prescott.
Miss L. McVicar, Chicago.

1893.

Miss L. Bremner, London.
Miss K. Shobotham, London.
Miss A. McAlpine, Chicago.
Miss E. Gowan, London.
Miss A. Proudfoot, London.
Miss M. A. O'Dell, married.

1894.

Miss E. M. Wyckoff, married.
Miss Ford, Milwaukee.
Miss Moralee, London.
Miss O'Dell, Nelistown.
Miss R. Robb, dead.
Miss Kilbourne, married.

1895.

Miss A. Milne, New York.
Miss E. I. Glass, New York.
Miss C. Taylor, New York.
Miss Eva Robson, New York.

1896.

Miss Barrows, married.
Miss Jelly, New York
Miss Roberts, married.
Miss Davis, New York.

1897.

Miss N. Tye, California.
Miss E. Rigsby, New York.
Miss L. Matthews, London.
Miss K. Taylor, London.

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